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THE BUN, New York City.

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The New York of the Future.

In his address as President of the Commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the communities about the port of New York into one great municipality, Mr. Andrew H. Green pointed out that together they would make up the second city of the world as to size. London alone contains a greater population.

These communities comprise four cities of independent municipal governments, and are situated in two States and four countles. Their combined population at present exceeds 8,000,000. The estimated population of London is about 4,275,000, and in 1886 Paris contained less than 2,350,000. But the growth of the population and wealth about this port is so much more rapid, that, as Mr. GREEN said, when the infant of to-day becomes old enough to cast his first vote. the Greater New York will be the foremost city of the world, of all human history, in respect of magnitude and resources. When the boy is at forty years of age he will be one of a community of 10,000,000 people, by far the greatest ever before gathered together in all time. The densely populated area will extend on the north far into Westchester county, on the east over Kings and Queens counties, and on the west into New Jersey as far as the Oranges and beyond. It will contain about as many inhabitants as the whole present population of the State of New York outside of its limits, with the population of New Jersey and Pennsylvania added. It will be a great State of itself, the greatest in all the Union in respect of wealth and numbers; and its commercial and financial

Mr. GREEN looks forward to this wonderful development, so fascinating to the imagination and of such momentous importance to the statesman, and he sees that it is coming not by slow steps, but within the lifetime of thousands who read these lines. He would therefore make haste to get ready for the event so near at hand. He is not occupying himself with petty and pessimistic criticism of mere trifling details of municipal administration, however attractive it may be to small minds, but with the large task of laying out a scheme of government which will harmonize all parts of this grand community, obliterate useless and conflicting jurisdictions, and enable them together to prepare for their common development as the most marvellous of all aggregations of population and industry, homogeneous and united in interest. He would dig deep the foundations of the municipal system and extend them to include the whole area of the Greater New York of the present day, and the wonderful city which will be here when the year 1950 is reached.

He therefore speaks to the conviction and

power will be dominant in the world.

the imagination of young men more especially. What he foresees in his maturity will heads are gray like his. The most tre- number of buildings has increased 50 per younger generation will be forced to deal, community so vast. The modern tendency is toward the multiplication of urban populations in both this country and Europe, and attractions and opportunities lacking in the country, which becomes more and more the mere feeder of urban communities, supplying their needs in the way of food, and recruiting their numbers. Hence questions of municipal administration are assuming the foremost importance. The preponderance of political power is passing to the cities, which already contain about onequarter of the population of the Union, and are increasing much more rapidly than the country. And it is well for the advancement of the race that it is so, for the town is the centre of enlightenment and progress, the citadel of liberty.

The commission of inquiry into the expe diency of Mr. GREEN's scheme are, therefore, engaged in labors of the highest concern. They are occupied with the most comprehensive plan for improving the efficiency of our municipal Government which has yet been presented.

Two Minutes With Roger Quarles Mills.

When the supplementary census bill, pro viding for the unconstitutional inquiry into the private indebtment of citizens, was before the House in February last, Mr. Roger QUARLES MILLS of Texas made a twominute speech in favor of the proposed inquisition. He wanted more time, but didn't get it. Nevertheless, the brief period of two minutes was long enough to enable Mr. MILLS to put himself on record as the zealous supporter of a measure opposed to the vital principle of true Democracy and repugnant to American ideas and to the selfrespect of free citizens.

The question was on the amendment making it a misdemeanor for the American citizen to refuse to tell the census enumerator the amount of his mortgage debt, the rate of interest paid, and the purpose for which the debt was incurred.

It makes the blood boil to think that any Congressman pretending to be a Democrat could speak to such a motion except to denounce it in the strongest and plainest terms which the mother tongue supplies for excep-

Yet certain Farmers' Alliances and certain labor organizations that sent in petitions asking Congress to undertake this unheardof investigation into private account books and personal motives for getting into debt. There was an impression among some Congressmen at the time that a vote for the mortgage inquisition would be rather a popular thing with their peculiar constituents and consequently a good political investment with a view to the coming elections. Mr. BLOUNT of Georgia had the courage to protest against the amendment as inquisitorial. Mr. ROGER QUARLES MILLS got promptly upon his feet and used his two

minutes as follows: "Mr. Milla-Mr. Speaker, if this measure is, as my friend from Georgia charges, an inquisitorial measure, we ought not to pass it at all, but should stop just where

"Mr. Hacure-It is inquisitorial as to the amendment, I ballers.

"Mr. Kille-Well, the amondment only seeks to enforce the law. It does nothing more than the law it-

self, and if the amendment is imputational, the law "Now, we learn in the very horn book of the law, those of us who were reared as lawyers, that every pre-scription of law is absolutely nugatory without, as the law books serm it, the sanction. In other words, you must have the penalty to enforce it. You must de this, and this shall follow as a penalty in case you violat the law. Every lawyer knows that. It is idle, it is use less to say that such and such shall be the law, unless at the same time you say such also shall be the penalty

if you violate the law.

Now, there can be no inquisitorial provision discov ered in the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri Nr. Dockser). That inquisition, if any exists in the bill, is in the provision pointed out by the report of the immilities. But, for myself, I do not consider it inqu fortal. I do not think it a proper term to apply to it. I agreed heartly with the bill as reported. I famk it I agreed nearthy with the minute is should pass, for I bettere that there are times when the Government has, as it seems to me, the right to go into the private business or the

This was the speech, we say, of a Congress man who professes to be a Democrat and to support and uphold and love the Democratic theory of the limitations of Federal power over the individual citizen. It was the speech of a Democrat who, when the Tenth Census bill was under discussion in the House eleven years ago, defined his ideas of the constitutional census in a passage of eloquence which we quote from the Congres-

sional Globe of February 18, 1879: "Mr. Millis-Mr. Chairman, the central idea, and the me around which all others revolve, in taking the cen one around which all others revolve, in taking the cen-sus as required by the Constitution, is to obtain a just and faithful enumeration of all the people as a basis of representation in the Heuse. All the other questions which have been discussed so learnedly and so well are latters of mere secondary importance, and are no gathering of statistics of the various industries, social statistics, and others." ited for in the Constitution. It never confempla

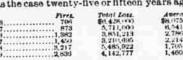
And yet for the sake of a few farmer votes which he hoped to get in his district next fall, Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS was willing to help inflict on the citizens of the United States an unconstitutional, and, as it has turned out, an odious and futile invasion of

their personal rights. We should add that this is the same Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS who, since Mr. CARLISLE'S removal to the Senate, aspires to be considered as the leader of the Democratic minority in the House; and who, in times historic although not yet remote, has undertaken to pronounce upon the genuineness of the Democracy of other men, and to say who are true Democrats and who are not true Democrats!

The Fire Department.

The annual report of the Fire Commissioners furnishes new evidence of the excellence and efficiency of this department of the city Government. It is the one, too, with which the Legislature at Albany has least to do, and which has usually at its head an avowed machine politician of the order so distasteful and abhorrent to reformers of the dilettante school of local statesmen. The New York Fire Department is managed from New York, not from Albany, and the necessary rules and ordinances for its conduct and government are established here.

In point of membership, the Fire Department of New York is larger than that of London, but smaller by one-half than that of Paris. In point of efficiency the official figures of the three cities show it to be superior to either. Our department costs in a year \$2,000,000, and of this sum by far the larger portion is required for salaries. The members of the force number 1,039 of all grades, including 930 firemen. The number of fire alarms averages nine a day, but such is the energy of the department that, notwithstanding the increase of the city in population and material wealth, the present average of loss from each fire is far less than was the case twenty-five or fifteen years ago.



The number of fire alarms has doubled be actually before their eyes when their during the past fifteen years, while the mendous of the problems with which this | cent. But the average loss at a fire, as above shown, is now materially less than former- China's representative, for after he had delayed and the easualties from conflagrations have been similarly diminished. The number of persons killed during the year covered by the present report was 27; and of it is increasing in force, the town offering | these 23 perished before the engines arrived on the spot.

Responding to fire alarms and putting ou fires are the most important functions of the Fire Department, but they are not the only ones. The maintenance of stables and repair shops, with an army of horses, the supervision and control of combustibles and fireworks, the protection of the water front from the havoc of chance fires, the erection of fire escapes, and the inspection of buildings, all come within the authority of the de partment. The Building Bureau examined last year the specifications concerning 4,000 new buildings now erecting. Of these, nearly 8,000 were flats or tenement houses, and the cost of erecting them amounted to nearly \$70,000,000. Moreover, 7,500 passenger elevators were inspected, 1.739 orders were given to remove or repair unsafe buildings, 4,000 fire escapes were ordered, and specifications for the alteration of old buildings to the cost of \$6,000,000 were

passed upon. The New York firemen are a fine body of men, intelligent, active, hardy, well trained, courageous, and, on occasion, heroic. The chief of the department is 52 years of age, his deputies are 50 and 47 respectively, and the dozen chiefs of battalion range between 34 and 49. The great body of the force is composed of men between the ages of 21 and 30. In point of speed in getting to a fire the firemen of New York, by common admission, excel all others. By ingenuity and thorough practice the time needed has been gradually shortened. There are 63 fire engines, with marine engines besides, and twenty-seven hock and ladder companies, together requiring 300 horses.

Fires in New York are most frequent on Wednesdays, and least so on Saturdays and In the early morning hours, between midnight and sunrise, fires are rare. They begin to be numerous at 6 o'clock in the evening, and reach their greatest frequency at 9. The amount of water consumed by the department in its operations last year was 16,000,000 gallons. The month during which the largest number of fires occurs is December. They are fewest in summer, notwithstanding the py-

rotechnic celebration of July 4. During the last year ten persons were held to answer on accusations of arson. Of these seven were natives of Poland, one a German, and the two others were minor children of native birth, who were sent to correctional institutions. There were no adult persons of American or Irish birth in the list. Five trials occurred, but in each of them, strange to say, the jury disagreed. So great is the opprobrium in which incendiaries are held, and so general the detests tion for the crime of arson, that absolutely

conclusive proof is needed to convict. An examination into the report of the Fire Department would add much to the knowledge of the ordinary reader, and its perusal is especially commended to those restless reformers who are intent upon convincing the public that "New York is the worst governed" city in the world. This conclusion is extremely popular among those | a winter home.

of our fellow citizens who are accustomed to scrutinize the acts of public servants with their eyes closed and their mouths open.

Not At All Encouraging. The official statistics of the Congregational churches of Connecticut show that their net gain in membership during the past year has been only 603. The total is new 58,305; and therefore the rate of increase has been

little more than one in a hundred. That is practically standing still. The churches are not even increasing with the natural growth of the families of their membership. They are not holding their own young people, to say nothing of drawing in converts from outside. Connecticut is increasing in inhabitants by about 13,000 a year, and of the total estimated population of 750,000, only 58,305, of whom more than three-fifths are women, are in the Congregational churches.

Relatively, therefore, the Connecticut Congregationalists are falling back. They are getting to be a body of gray heads. More than half as many members died during the year as were admitted to the churches on profession of faith. Yet the State has alway been a great centre of Congregationalism. It is the seat of Yale College, the chief of the denomination's institutions of learning; and one of its foremost theological schools is

also in New Haven. It appears, too, that in the largest of the Presbyterian churches of New York, Dr. HALL'S, there were only 12 baptisms of infants last year, though the total membership is 2,312. This might be taken to imply that infant baptism has fallen into disuse among New York Presbyterians; but Col. SHEPARD, who is good authority on the subject, as being one of the most zealous and conspicuous of Dr. HALL's parishioners, says that it indicates nothing of the sort. He explains that infant baptisms are few because so many or the congregation are not in the child-bearing period of life. They are mostly old people.

The gray heads predominate among the New York Presbyterians; and, according to Col. Shepard, there is also an indisposition to natural increase on the part of the married. They are not rearing up numerous sons and daughters to strengthen the churches of their faith. It may be added that of the comparatively small number of the young, many pass into other Churches, chiefly the Episcopal, when they get the opportunity to choose their ecclesiastical associations for themselves; or they fall away from religious faith and observ-

ances altogether. Will the inquiries started by the revision discussion be likely to increase the tendency of the young to skepticism? Or will they lead them back to the faith?

The late Samuel J. Randall was strongly convinced that a protective duty ought to be laid upon tin plates. If this were done, he said, this immense industry, which is now substantially monopolized by England, would to a great extent be brought to this country. This view of the question is also entertained by the Iron and Steel Journal of London, a very im-

portant technical publication: "The most important item in the new schedule of the American Tartif bill is that affecting tin plates, if this is carried, the occupation of three fourths of those en-gazed in this country in the tin plate trade will be gone, and English employers and their workmen, if they continue in the tin-plate business, must employ their capital and labor on the other side of the Atlantic."

A vast amount of British capital has already been invested in various kinds of manufacture on this side of the Atlantic; and if the tin-plate industry should also be brought here. a great step will have been accomplished toward the complete industrial independence of the United States.

Ignorance was not bliss in the case of China's late representative in Thibet. who made no end of trouble because he is shaky in his geographical attainments. He labored under the mistake that Sikkim is merely a part of Thibet, and that the Thibetans therefore properly resisted the British when the latter invaded Sikkim. The blunder proved costly to a settlement of the trouble for weeks, he was recalled to Peking, and publicly degraded and denounced as an ignorant and stupid person. He knows more about political geography now than he did before.

It is learned that the explorer CAMILLE Dours, who was murdered in the Sahara a while ago, made the mistake of assuming the character of a hadgi, which he could not maintain without an intimate acquaintance with the holy cities of Arabia and Moslem ceremonies. Any brother hadji could easily detect the imposture, unless Dours had at his fingers' ends, which he had not, a hundred and one details about matters with which the brotherhood is particularly familiar. Thus Douts's disguise was easily penetrated, and he paid for his mistake with his life. A few disguised explorers have had wonderful success in the Sahara, but a number of tragedles attest that it is almost certain death to be found out.

A great meteorologist from Brockton Mass., who conceals his fame under the name of Daggert, predicted on Monday that there would be a fearful storm or atmospheric disturbance within thirty-six hours. He was right, and yet he was wrong. There was a ound as of a fearful storm, but it was only the Hon, ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, kicking himself in repentance.

The flannel shirt may now come to the front in force.

Honest, Improvident Carlisle,

From the Lautenstie Commer 'Do you know the real reason Mr. Carlisle didn't give the hoys a banquet the night after his nomination." a legislator saided has hight while on the subject of the Seminorial and other warm contests. "Well, he could afford it. I was told by one of his friends, and in a way that convinces me of its truth, that when he reached Frankfort after the Beck funeral he had just diffeen cents in his pocket, and that he dain't have a cent more during his stay there. The expenses of his 'head quarters' and for incidentals was borne by his friends from Covington and he is k of funds was not an accident, but because he is just that poor; besides the fact that he has been an honest Congressman and amassed no wealth. Like other great minds he has no earthig ides of financiering, and spends his salary as fast as it

Continually Growing in Strength,

From the Albany Times. We believe that Gov. Hill is tens of thousands of votes tronger to day in the States of New York, New Jersey connecticut, and Indiana—the pivotal States—than Mr Disversed is, and that is the resson for our preference We do not doubt that after two years of mature conaderation and observation even these who now process a different opinion will see the theory in the same light in which the Democracy of New York sen it, and that we shall have their aid in restoring bump, racy to power in

From the lette Mante Express. So you want to know where the flies come from you, Luculius! Well, the cyclone makes the house fly the blacksmith makes the are fly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, he driver makes the borse fly, the groces makes the sand fly, the boarder makes the butter fly and if that is not enough for you you will have to put sue your future studies in entomology alone.

The North in the South,

From the Washington Post. The Chattanooga Pimes inquired into the nationality of the the members of the Chamber of Commerce of hat prosperous and go ahead city. The result of the breatigation showed that "Ib of the list or mes that half, were born in the Scattlern States, while 147 were born North and 36 in foreign countries.

By Miss Cleveland's Orange Grove.

From the Times lemograt.

Basrons, Fig. May St. -- it is reported that "Grover has purchased an orange grove adjoining his sister's for

THE GROWTH OF TOM REED,

In He Too Fat?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The developing figure in the national eye is Speaker Reed. Like the history of all greatmen, he is the creation of opportunity, but he has utilized it. Mr. Reed's entry to the national Congress presented a form almost ludicrous in outlir a man of giant physical frame with the face and humor of the boy. From the start, thoug. went to the front-not that he was given to t saying of much, but for the sententiousness of what little he did say. It was to the point, aimed as a blow, and generally left its sting. There was no combination of political forces which gave this man his honors. He fairly won them all, because deserved. Courage was the greater attribute of his actions-a manly, aggressive fee, to whom time-serving and trimming were unknown. Such a rare grace. in such a collective body without it, made him the shining target, and his advancement was

the rational and logical gravitation.

The value of great leadership is always reflected by the enemies made in the opposing force. To-day Mr. Reed is the Democratic bugbear. He is thoroughly hated for his partisanship, but friend and foe concede his courage. Under no other leader could the House of Representatives have advanced. His leadership paved the way to make it possible for a majority to assert its will and stand the responsibility. It need not require the circuit of extended

travel to disclose this man's popular growth. It is not whispered, but openly proclaimed. that in him is Presidential timber. True, he stands for every issue which is radical within the party programme, but herein is the secret of his strength. All leaders need courage, and so conspicuously is he selzed therewith as to of his strength. At the selzed therewith as to conspicuously is he selzed therewith as to conspicuously is he selzed therewith as to constitute the selzed therewith as the selzed therewith a selzed therewith a selzed therewith a selzed therewith as the selzed therewith a selection of the selzed therewith a selection of the sellection be his greatest stock in trade.

There are unfortunate compilications, though, which handleau the Sneaker in his Maine environment. To what extent unknown, but to an extent there is antaiconism. There is the war of the Blaine and Reed roses. It is not an open feud, obtruding its length or depth, but nevertheless it is a war. Mr. Reed's advancement to such a price as the national Presidency would be a humiliation to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Blaine holds Maine in his firm grasp, and unless some other State much greater in voting force becomes. Reed's sponsor, he confronts opposition stubborn to overcome.

W. C. MacBridge.

Those who are becoming alarmed by their growing obesite should seek the best medical advice, and tollow rigidly the necessary rules as to food and exercise in the open air; but it is very important that the reduction of the superfluous fat should be gradual. Sad results may otherwise follow. From the Pouta's Companion.

BAD FOR BILL SCOTT.

The Leaders of the Philadelphia Democ racy Swinging From Pattison to Wallace.

From the Philadelphia Prest Prom the Philadelphia Press.

Democratic political circles received a great surprise yesterday afternoon by a report that Robert S. Patterson, ex-Chairman of the Democratic City Committee and one of the mest potential leaders of the Democracy in Thiladelphia, and treorge McGowan, President of the American Club, who is equally powerful in the councils of the local Democratic organization, had declared in favor of ex-Senator William A. Wallace for nomination for the Governorship.

William A. Wanaco for Covernorship.

The friends of ex-Gov. Partison of this city reused to credit the report at first. They declared it was a groundless rumor, circulated for the purpose of injuring the prestige of ex-Congressman William L. Scott the originator congressman William L. Scott the originator Congressman William L. Scott the originator of the l'attison movement, whose opposition to ex-Senator Wallace for years past is an old

ex-Senator Wallace for Years story.

The anxiety of the friends of ex-Congressman Seat to ascertain the truth or laisity of the report may be better understood when it is known that Patterson and Mctiowan, along with Samuel Josephs who had already declared for Wallace, will be able to control a majority of the sixty-four delegates from Philadelphia to the Democratic state Convention.

Philadelphia to the Democratic State Convention.

Late last evening Mr. Patterson returned to the city from Lincoln Park, New Jersey, below Gloucester, where he has business interests. He was met at the Continental Hotel, where Senator Vallace is registered, and in answer to a question as to the truth or falsity of the report said:

"I am for Senator Wallace for the Democratic nomination for Governor. I have told all my irrends so, and I have no hesitation in saving so in public."

"He can answer for himself. It would not be fair for me to attenut to speak for him."

"Mr. Patterson, what effect will this declaration on the part of vourself and Mr. McGowan, in favor of Mr. Wallace, lave on the Philadelphia delegation to the Democratic State Convention."

"It means a change of some delegates," said

State Convention ?
"It means a change of some delegates," said

State Convention?

"It means a change of some delegates," said Mr. Paiterson, significantly.

"Intisde your own ward?"

The ex-Chairman of the City Committee looked at his questioner a moment asi! in doubt whether to answer or not. Then he gave a far-off look and said: "It means several changes outside the First ward. That is ai! I cars to ay at present."

Mr. Metowan's rerorted position was found to be also currect. He is out and out for exsenator Wallace. He did not appear at the Americus Club last night, but a friend spoke for him. "Mr. McGowan has been out of town all afternoon," said the gentleman in question. "He has turned in for Senator Wallace. That is all I care to say at present, as he will be able to speak for himself.

The change of Patterson. McGowan, and their friends, following that of Samuel Josephs, who was declared for Mr. Wallace a few dars ago, will, it is predicted, give Wallace two-thirds of the Philadelphia delegates. This is what the friends of the new local Wallace isoders claim. It is admitted by the other side that it will give Wallace at least a majority of the city delegates. They will not allow that it will give him two-thirds.

Mr. Wallace himself came to the city yesterday afternoon and registered at the Centinental. He bore himself in the same eventempered way that has always characterized him, and said in answer to a question that the outlook for his nomination was all right.

SAM SMALL'S WONDERFUL FLIPFLAPS. The Georgia Legislature and the Episcopal Church Both Expecting Him, He Re-milles Himself with the Methodists.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
Octors, Utah, June 1.—The Rev Sam W. Small was yesterday elected to the Presidency of the Utah University of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ogden. In answer to inquiries Mr Small fully explained the situation "I have given the matter the most serious and prayerful consideration since the augmention was made to me and now that the election has been made, I feel that it is a sail which I ought not to hesitate over, I will accept the duties and responsibilities of the posi-tion with an humble and earnest consecration to disharge them with all the tide ity I can command What about your cambinacy for the Georgia Legis-lature! was seked Mr. email

Oh! I shall drop that allogether. I see in the wo I have undertaken here a greater med for good than I could ever hope to accomplish in the political arena."

The news of Sam Small's latest stop created a sensa tion in Atlanta vesterday. What of his ordination to the Episcopal ministry?

And what of his candidacy for the Legislature Bishop neckwith said. 'I am naturally greatly sur-prised at Mr. Small's step. It seemed to be his desire and intention to come into the Episcopal Church, and sunday, the 15th, had been the day fixed for his ordina ion. No. I don't exactly know what to make of it."

The Rev. George M. Funsten, pastor of St. Philip's, said. "Just the day before Mr. Small left for Ogden he was in my study, discussing his ordination to the minis try of the Church and arranging the details."

Mr. Small not only gives up his Episcopal convictions,
but he leaves the nouthern Methodist Church for the Northern Church.

And he bids good by to politics. Get Him on the Run!

The Sun has begun a much needed crisade against the great American hoz, as he appears in public, spits in street cars, takes two seals where he is entitled to but one, insists on opening a car window to the discom-fort of half a dozen tenind from Ac From the Philosophia, Public Leager,

This Sex has begin a crusade scalnet what it fifty terms "the American Bog." in other words it has opened its testeries of excess and invective against the drunkards, the forfers the those objects and the two legacy bogs who totals in each large numbers the public vehicles of New York. Ten bun should be en couraged and supported in this crusade.

A Hen Fanctor's Partly Matured Scheme from the conversations of the policies of the policy at the parameter indicates the formation of a wind storm.

morry, tou

Ununimity at the Pireside. When a man tells hie an maintain eathat he is sorry he ever not married, it is rate to assume that his wate is

From the Somerville Journal. Professor. What is wisdom? Student. What your stris father says when you are trying to make a lavorable impression on the family.

True Windom,

LETTERS WORTH READING.

The Anise Seed Bag.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Reber Newton, regret to see, aliades to the chasers of the anise see har with some very unparliamentary expressions. m serry to find the Reverend Doctor so ignorant. Th am sorry to find the Kaverend Doctor so ignorable. The annes has has had more to do with making good riders, giving tone to the system, and throwing out a parcel of men and women, that are truthruly the admiration of all lowers of good equestrainem than any other, or all other reasons combined. The superb horsemanking of the Hughish cavalry is very much, nav almost accusable it, the result of the annes essed bag and to hunting com-bined.

The Night Ferry to Brooklyn.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIF: I see by the new time table just issued by the Rocsevelt Ferry Company that on and after June I they are going to run boats a intervals of forty minutes between the hours of 10 P. M. and 5:20 A. M. Heretofore they have run boats every and of 29.4. M. Herstofore they have con boats every twenty minutes between Williamsburgh and haw York. This new more on the part of the rich feerly company I consider an outrage upon the public. If they cannot unb boats oftener than every forly minutes through the night they deserve to forfeittheir charter. For the sake of hundreds or newmen, printers, milkmen, night clerks, and traveliers. I hope Tas Row will use its powerful influence to prevent this ferry company from imposing upon the rights of the citizens of New York and Brooklyn. Insulant Brooklyn, Brooklyn, E. D., June 1, 1890.

The Virginia Athletic Club,

THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIF: In THE SUN'S "GO sip About the Boxers 'is the assertion that "the char ter of the Virginia Club was slipped through the Legis lature surreptitions; and signed by the Governor under a misapprehension." Well this larich! I have always supposed that a law passed in observance with the forms which govern legislative bodies and duly signed by the Governor was valid. The charter after having

supposed that a law passed in observance with the forms which govern legislative bodies and duly signed by the Governor was valid. The charier after having been carefully read by several Senators was introduced into the Virginia Senate. So great was the conditione of that body in the Senator who introduced it and others who adverated its passage that two-thirds of the entire Senats voted to suspend the Fules and pass the bill, and, more than toat, the Senate, by an unanimous vote, instructed the Senator who introduced it to summarisate it to the Senate and the Senate of the Communicate it to the Senate of the Communicate it to the Senate of Senate of

Cennus Blanks Not Confidential.

To the Rolton or Tan Sux-Sir: Mr. Robert Porter, statistical crank, assured the people of the United States that the information given to his deputy Paul Prys ural objections to disclosing matters of a purely private and personal character, which every person has, were met by this official assurance of secrecy, and it was late the confidence of any citizen, reposed in him un der threat of time and imprisonment for withhelding it would be severely punished.

That sounded very well, but the first twelve honrs of census taking have knocked Mr. Robert Perversion

Purter's promises into pi and made a farce of the "strictly confidential" census. My wife and I live in a boarding house, and there are about a dozen or fifteen other persons in the house, all of whom are comparaboarding house, and there are about a deem or fitteen other persons in the house, all of whom are comparative and some absolute a rangers to us. The comma enumerator came to the ones existed at all left with the house, and are the some of the constant of the solution and the some discount of the solution and as one discount is allotted space be has before him the answers previously written by others, and can see at a giance the family history of his fellow boarders. I don't know whether anybody in the house is afflicted with chronic disease, but if any answers to question 2 and so on were given the facis will be boarding house goesly before morning.

I am no pauper convict lunatic, idiot, nor cripple, but I wrote refuse to answer across the sheet when i rached question 22, and if the "Washington office" wants to presecute me, it has the evidence of my crime in my own handwriting and can so ahead with the circus. My wife dol the same, and I believe the landical affairs were none of its business. What the other highs informed the Census Hursau that his financial affairs were none of its business. What the other there are it was but i reckne most of them know how old am, where I was but income anybody's impertinent inspecting and have been pawed over by visitors, children, and possibly the servants. The enumerator will call for them and possibly the servants. The enumerator will call for them and probably will certify that he has preserved their secrecy. Then they will be seen to Washing ton and treated as suricely confidential? by Mr. Porter. This development of the census soleme proves the wisdom of The Servis course in advantage pepter decline to achieve the which the Government has no business to concern with which the Government has no business to concern with which the Government has no business to concern with which the Government has no business to concern with which the Government has no business to concern with which the Government has no business to concern

Blackburn Was There

From the Louisville Commercial "I witnessed a very laughable incident last winter," said a Frankfort man the other day, "and the moral, if there he any to the story, is that a man should know the crowd before whom he talks indiscriminately. I was in the Court of Appeals chamber just after the adjournment. A crowd of gentlemen were sitting arour and the chief spokesman was a loquacious member of and the chief speakana. The Frankfort genus loafer who was not sequented with all present. One of the brightest young lawyers in the State had just stepped out after making a speech. He had been drinking and the Frankfort man said: What a mistake some fellows make in thinking they speak better when they are half full of whiskey. I have heard that our two renators keep suaking full then on duty, and I think it a shame.'

"One of them has quit,' quietly remarked one of the

gentlemen present.

. Which one !' was the query. "Thave' answered Senator Blackburn and he got up and walked out. "The dumfounded talkative man caught his breath and said 'Well, naw, that was one dirty break of mine

I didn't know His khurn was within a thousand miles of here. But I don't care. I have heard that Senator Blackburn drinks too much to sustain even a Ken-"Still another stranger speke up with: 'Well he just never did drink to an excess and i know that Under Joe heart touched a drink in a year.' It was sometor Hischnurs suches that time, and the talkative man made his escape without standing on the order of his

going." Actor on Week Days, Preacher on Sundays

From the A lanta Const San Antonio, Texas, June 1—A sensation has been created throughout the South by the announcement from the Rev Virgil Pases, the noted Southern revivalist and Baptist minister, that he will go on the stage Sept. I, he having been enraged by T. Stutte, the the strical manager, to may prominent parts during the conding season. Mr. Maxey in an interview to-day stated his object to make the pulpit and stage. He will be on the stage six days in the week and preach on Sun-days. He is a nephew of ex United states Senator Maxey.

Modety Item from Misson From the Sizzon Herald. Miss Neille Sullivan, the beautiful and accomplished little waitress who was at the Depot Hotel all winter.

and her inseparable chum. Miss Williamson, have so cepted situations at Sisson's Hotel for the summer.

Lambert's Lament, [No reference to Q. C., who has been reduced considerably unde the Mountain Citmber Treatment of Dr. Othic.]

Fat. fat. fat. From builting cheeks to toes, And there's every indication that The tile of these grows.
In valuable heat of summer sun.
The mighty mass attacks. And streams of perspiration run In vain-I was and was. Fat. fat. fat

From pudgy neck to heel.

And every day but adds-0, drat The juck-to the wors I feel. The crackling collops coat me round, The tallow strata spread The tales of greame, great grease abound, And I would that I were dead. Fat fat, fat

Around, above, below,
And no exercise that I keep as
Will make the surplus go
For a stomach, they say, Bill Scott Would give both mines and lands; How happy, happy were my lot If he'd take mine off my hands. Fat. fat, fat From crawn to fainting feet:
And thicker the elegations max

Covers my bulk complete I sag and sink beneath the weight, and banished are my joys the preser I pour in the care of Fate is: Reduce my avoirdupous

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

about to come back. The latter, Richard Croker, leave Europe against the advice of his physician, and returns here to testify to matters which, in his absence, could not be so satisfactorily expiained. He is expected to arrive many weeks in advance of the political test, and, if he remains, will engage in it actively. The return of Mr. Croker will have an important effect upon the fortunes of the Tammany Hall organization, which, during his absence, has been without a head. Whether Mr. Croker will resume the reins of activ leadership or not is a question in the determination of which the condition of his health is not an important element. The great gain to Tammany thro return is that the question of future leadership will be settled. It was Mr. Croker's idea in sailing to arrive here before the Passett Committee should have adjourned for the summer, and when that part of his mission is determined, the other and more in portant part will be settled within lammany period for the settlement much will de pend. Hat it is jet too soon to speak of this phase of the matter. Less interesting to the public, but not less important to the petitical field than the return of Mr. Croker, is the return to New York of ex-Assemblyman Jehn Keenan, the "Bismarck" of the County Democracy, and its ablest and most resourcefu leader on the east side of town, and in those district where that organization has preserved intact its great-est degree of party strength—a sembly districts Four-Six and Twelve During the time that Mr. Keenan was active in its counsels the east and west side dis tricts of the city, as well as those far up and far down town, were much better represented in the manage-ment of that organization than they are to-day, and wictories by the County Democracy were much more frequent. If the return of Mr Keenan to New York ex ercises no other influence upon the politics of this city and it will in a quarter little expected), it will serve to stimulate the activity of those leaders in the populous districts who have been engaged for some time past in procuring votes for candidates who failed of election on account of the superabundance of advice and the absence of votes on Murray Hill and vicinity.

Almost coincident with the return of Mr. Keenan and the annuncement of the return of Mr. Croker is the public statement that the Stamese twins of local investigation, Mesers Passett and Ivins, are about to set rate—the former starting for the glorious climate of California, and the latter having a pressing engagement in the great old town of London.

The Congressional districts of the State, as now divided, are based on the national census of 1880, the boundaries fixed by which went into effect in the Conressional election of Ir81. This is the lest year that Representatives will be choven by them, the census of 1880 superseding, when completed, that of 1880. The legislative districts, however, are not apportioned Federal but by State census. The last one taken was in 1875. How great have been the changes in popula-tion in this city since then can be shown by a compari-son of the vote cast in the Congressional districts last year. The apportionment of these was made five years later, and the inequalities are therefore fewer. In the district represented by Charles II. Turner the total vote last year was 18,527. In the district represented by Edward J. Dunphy the total vote was 19,202. In the district represented by exJudge McCarthy the total vote was 21.880. In the district represented by Ames J. Cummings the total vote was 21.872. In the district represented by Gen. Spinola the total vote was 19,472 These five of the districts have changed but slightly On the other hand, the district now represented by John Quinn cast last year 25,474 votes; that by Roswell 1'. Flower, 20,081; and that by Ashbei P. Fitch (th Hariom district) 35,88%

The Commissioner of Public Works has appointed O W. Vanderbosh an inspector of pavement on the recommendation of two residents of this city and two non residents. The pavements are paid for by taxation im posed upon the people of New York.

First Assistant Postmaster-General James S. Clarkson receives from the Federal Government for his services, which take on the average fourteen hours a day, a salary of \$4.000 a year. The counsel for the No York Board of Excise, who is now in Europe, but, when here devotes three hours a week to his work on an

average, gets \$ 1,000 a year. A reform which is commended to the Board of City Record is the reduction of the price of that journal so that it may adjust itself to the expanding conditions of contemporary journalism and fall in line with the de-mand for cheaper periodicals. The Record is published daily (Sundays and legal holidays other than election day excepted), and the price charged for it is three cents, which for a journal containing only advertise-ments (and those of a morose and debilitating official character) is certainly exerbitant. But this charge, which falls chiefly upon intermittent readers, could be patiently borne were it not for the fact that the price of a year's subscription is still kept at the irregular and nonsensical figure of \$9.30. Undoubtedly a chance for real reform is here offered, for not alone is the amount an awkward one, but also excessive, in view of the con tents, or rather lack of interesting contents, in our con-temporary. Undoubtedly if the price was brought down say to Si a year, there would be a larger demand fo the Record and a field of instruction would be opened to hundreds who now, in ignorance of the existence of the Record, and unable to afford the inxury of a sub-acription, are compelled to read score cards and patent-

medicine advertisements. The statement has been quite extensively published that like last Board of Excise, composat of Messrs. Woodman, Andrews, and Van clahn, was appointed by Mayor Hewitt. Such is not the fact. It was appointed in 1886 by Mayor Grace and the present Roard was apd in 1988 by Mayor Grant Mr. Hewitt had noth ing to do with the appointment of either Board.

All the Aldermen are candidates for reflection, ex-cept the President of the Board, John H. V. Arnold, who is a probable candidate for Superior Court Judge. and Alderman Lynch, who would like to be Mayor of rrisanta, if there was such an office, but, deprived

consent to be Mayor of New York The Central Labor Union representatives determ on Sunday last to reembark in local politica having caused from efforts in that direction in these, Similarly the Socialists have determined to run this year a com-plete ticket, which, for the first time, they failed to do ast year. The reappearance of these two bodies in the field of municipal politics, while it does not seem likely to cause any great commotion, is quite certain to dis-arrange the plans of many of the political leaders, and to bring an element of uncertainty into the contest

Come, Young Man, Go West.

From the Omaha World-Herald. It is rather singular how many charming young ladies can reside in Omaha and pass through the year and re-

main "uncalled for." Mrs. Washington of Washington. From the Spokane Fatts tierten

"It is customery when being present at all public receptions," and renntor Atlen's wife of Washington, that you give the name and hi the whole your husband represents. In our case we have to unration, the react of Washington, instead of simply. Washington, or the impression would be conveyed, that the capital is meant its one occasion I so emphasized the name Washington that to my surprise, the lady bade me good morning as Mrs. Washington."

Would Like to Marry Into the Family. Census Enumerator-Your answers to all these quene have been very satisfactory. But have you an

Mr. Richealth-Yes, sir. Census Enumerator-Er-may I aspire to be a suito or your daughter's hand !

A Betert in Asger "You needn't talk about keeping one's word." said a husband to his wife during a slight inlaunderstanding when I first asked you to marry me you declared you ouldn't marry the best man in the world." Well, I didn't'" snapped the wife.

Longfellow's poem, 'The Day is Done,' did not refer to a June day How do you know !" Because there is nothing so rare as a day in June."

The Valedictorian in Business. "That's a very clever office boy you have. Jane." "Yes. I must send you a copy of his valedictory ad-dress at Brank smore College. It was in tireck but he assures me it is full of noble and lotty sentiments.

Change and Rest Necessary. From the New York Beekly Thompson-You look pair and thin Johnson. Why will you persist in killing yourself working night and day such weather as this: day such weather as this?

Johnson—I am trying to earn money shough to pay
the appenses of a week's rest in the country.

A Bemoustrance.

Weil well! It seems to me

Why, howdy, June You here sgain!

Your days are hardly quite se rare Atthey're cracked up to be. And Afterward Regrets It. From the Washington Nar.
The mercury goes climbing up,
The sunnince slippeth down.
And every son with cash in hand,
I repares to jump the town.

Whiskers Then and Now. In older times, the flowing hear?
Was reverenced by the 'o'. Initially but now, also, the scorned and joyed And gibly coupled with the wind.

Justice Field Starts for Europe. FRILADELPSIA. June 4.—Among the passengers on the ad star line steamship Reigen and which of there for nawers this morning, were Justice Stephen J. Field as Size Feld.

THAT WE ARE ALL TALRING ABOUR.

A group of street urchins stopped in front of am ele-One political leader has returned, and another to gant up town apartment house the other day, and spe-ulated as to what it wax.

"Kinder luke like der teayter," said one. "Naw it sin't." said another: "it's a mocessm."

Just then a wan-faced little boy in an invalid's shafe was where, out of the entrance by a white-capped maid. The urchins stared at the pair for a moment. and then one said, in an awe struck whisper:

"Hully gee, kids! It's a horspital." Then they passed on.

In front of an ugly, but fashionable bouse in Second arenue, above Fonteenth street, are two very unrealistic cast-frontions, which have just been painted a pinkish brown to match the newly-chisalted brown-stone copings of the doorway. The ilons, in form and color, were sufficiently unlike apything in nature, but just, by way of preventing the casual small boy from taking imagmary excursions astride their backs, a strip of spiked fron has been extended from mane to tall of each lion. The effect of these grassoms, but impossible beaute to startling on a stranger. About the gayest thing in this town is an Italien

funeral. One may be seen almost any day creeping northward along becond avenue. With the out-door in-stinct of their race the occupants of the coaches have all the windows down and all the curtains up. There are no black garments to be seen anywhere. On the contrary, the women wear their gayest headkerchiefs, and the children are clad in the cast off fluery of their elders. Nobody behind the first coach pretends to be east down, and there is throughout the whole procession a frank enjoyment of the ride. Smiles wreathe the dark faces and all chaiter as if out for a holiday.

"Two beers, one Rhine wine, one sandwich, forty-five cents," said the smiling barrender in a characteristic east-side German drinking saloon. The customer handed over half a dollar, and at that moment the mistress of the place stepped out into the yard to look after some guests scated in the open air. "It's thirty five," said the bariender, with a knowing look, as he watched the door through which the mistress had disappeared, but the customer ruthlessly packeted his ufteen cents change and left the distonest servant untipped. In the busiest part of yesterday afternoon, when

Broadway was jamined with trinks and cars an open carriage which attracted a great deal of attention passed by the Post Office. Its occupants were two la-dies, and one of them, a strilah, dashing woman of about he was handling the ribbons she wore a faultiess fitting tailor-made cloth dries and gauntlet gloves. She guided the spirited horse with apparent greak case through the jam of heavy vehicles and did not even graze the paint of herown carriage. She appeared to be perfectly confident amid all that bustle and con-fusion and never once faitered. Her companion was a lovely young stil, who seemed to be frintened, but who nestled close to the driver as though she was im-

pressed with the latter's power to protect her.

The truck drivers were the most anonialed, and forgot to swear at each other as they pulled their horses back to make room for the carriage. The latter went down the street much more rapidly than cubs are wont to do, and stopped in front of an office building. There the driver sent in a messace to lest inshand, whom she had come to take home with her. It was not her flish

It has been noted in recent years that the annual hot weather fitting of New Yorkers occurs at an earlier date with every succeeding year. People who never thought of going out of town before July 1 are new settled in their country houses by the 15th of May, and the European exodus has graqually moved down the calendar until now the rush is under way nearly two months nearer. New Year's Day than it was in 1880. There is no particular reason for it, except that acctery people have taken up country life in earnest at last, and their movements have a distinct effect upon the migra-tory instincts of a great body of New Yorkers. Life in the country is much cheaper than it is in town, and the fathers of families are willing to indulge their wives present fancy for getting into the country in May, as it means a great and important diminution in household

expenses. Frank W. Sanger probably has as good a stable as any theatrical manager in town. He usually drives a Toars or a mult phaelou with a pair of bays or a cross-match team of a bay and gray cob in the Park, and has rather a taugible interest in the races. He was reputed last year to be part owner of several race horses, though he denied the soft impeachment. It was not an indignant

denial, though. The death of "Matt" Morgan took away a familiar and popular figure from the surface of the town. He was a man of great amiability and considerable personal charm of manner, and his acquaintance in New York was very wide. He had a number of important commissions on hand when he died, and theatrical managers are among the men who will find their affairs in an unfinished condition through the unexpected demiss of the well-known scene painter, decorator, artist, and designer. Mr. Morgan was of the type of naturalized Englishmen which is more or less rare in this country. He always cla¹med a fondness for things American and a preference for them over English mod-els. It is said that deeplie his unfailing industry he left very little property after his years of hard work,

If the things said by public school pupils to their teachers could be garnered they would form a curious ollection. A teacher in a school in the Twenty sixth ward of Brooklyn asked her pupis where a certain youthful alsentee's home was; she knew it was sume-where along the Jumaica plank road, which pusses where along the Jamaica plank road, which pusses many cemeteries. A pupil replied. "She lives over by Cypress Hills." Fagerly elevating a on it hand an other pupil said. "Freath, teacher, no the don't, the livth tures themeteries beyond that

The servant problem is even more difficult in the country than it is in town, Noth men and women in service leave their employers at a moment's notice in the suburbs, and for grievances which it is grees flat-tery to call fancies. A few days since a well-known New Yorker, who was entertaining a houseful of guests at his country place near Latchmont, was rather us tounded to see all of his servants drive of in a mation wagon at 7.3r in the morning with their baggage and wraps plied picturewinely on top of the vehicle. They had all been paid off on the second day of the month. Monday and they of, in a body on Tuesday. The host and his wife were object to get the breakfast for the people who were staying with them. The reason give for the extraordinary exodus was characteristic. There had been so much drunkenness among the domestics that the master of the house had forbidden the brewers in the vicinity to serve ampholy in his nomehold with heer. As a consequence the entire domestic equipment disappeared in a day. America is the Mesca for house servants. Everywh re throughout the country the demand is greater than the supply. It is a serious thing in Landon or Paris for a servant to ose her situation. Here if a domestic is out of employlose her attuation. Here, it a comment is out of employ-ment, she can depend absolutely upon getting a fresh situation within twenty four hours. Across the water it means weeks and weeks of patient waiting careful exammation of credentials, and thorough investigation of the past life of the applicant for a place. In New York, however, the majority of householders do not take the trouble even to look up their servants refrest on. It is unfortunate, but it is an unpositioned four that references from New York households are practically valuevants whom they know are incomp-tent just to get rid of them speedily.

Ten years ago a business man of Maiden lane. Mr. Julius Wodiska, role down the Third avenue clevated railway on a fouth Ferry train one morning to his business. At Chatham square he had this led his reading of Inc See, and he looked out over the old hebrew burying ground in the New Bowery. Among the weather-worn monaments was a tablet resting hori-rontally on stones under its ends. It had sauged in the middle by its own weight and weakness. The observer said to himself: "That surely cannot last long, it is its ble to break at any minute." The next morning and on successive mornings be looked for the stone until it became a habit with him. Years followed mouths and days, but the appearance of the stone was unchanged.

Others, whose attention he called to it at various times, said as he had said. "It cannot lost, it may fall any minute." Yesterday morning, when he familed, the old sions was broken. His patient watching was re-warded, but he was not glad. His habit was interrupted, and he fell a sense of something lost.

An official connected with the Ceneus Bureau said yesterday: "Enumerators use their judgment in ask ing questions with a rangeance. They were vitality in-terested in the crusals which the newspapers made against the silly and impertment queries, and as a re suit they adopted the easiest method concel alle it such cases. The majority of them not only do not ask the insulting questions but they go further and leave out a good many of the regulation queries in quering their audjects. After a little practice the enumerator knows just about what surwers he will reverse to the unajority of the questions, and as the contents himself with saking one or two of the more important ones and rapidly fills out the others as he stro is out of the house. Accuracy in any cenaus is an exceeding; difficult thing, but this one will be notable for errors and 'taformation' that cannot be caseed for a moment as sound. This must of necessity be the case, for the questions which have been prepared for the suumers-tors are of such a character that they tractically put a premium on lasiness and distrinesty as far as the agent of the Government is concerned "

There is a new and incenture device for keeping oys ters good in the shell for several week after they have been taken from the water distance this has been done unsatisfactoric by being bules through the edges of the shells and looking in the cysters with bits of of the shells and locking in the cisters with bits of twisted wire. By the new echeme the edges of the shells are sipped into planeter of Paris mines with cartain chemicals that make it harden quickly. In a few mineutes the oyster is hermetically sealed, and so strong to the cement that not even the most muscular me can manage to get a breath of fresh air after having been subjected to this process.